Crimes in Delhi

*245 SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of a number of factors, including worsening socio-economic conditions, the crime rate is on the increase in Delhi and if so, what are the details of the steps being taken and proposed to be taken to tackle the problem; and

(b) what are the yearly statistics of major crime, both reported and unreported, in Delhi during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The crime figures under various heads for the Union Territory of Delhi for the last 3 years and upto 31st October, 1987, are indicated below:—

Crime Head	1984	1985	1986	1987 (Upto 31-10-1987)
Dacoity	30	28	21	21
Murder	321	316	278	254
Attempt to Murder	276	266	307	237
Robbery	235	255	203	169
Riots	456	127	180	157
Snatching	128	195	145	122
Burglary	1596	1824	1665	1120
Thefts	13935	13710	12542	8657

These figures indicate that compared to the earlier years, there has been a decline in crime in Delhi. It is, therefore, not correct to say that because of worsening socio-economic conditions, the crime rate is on the increase in Delhi.

About 12,000 more posts and purchase of about 668 more vehicles for the Delhi Police have been sanctioned. Setting up of 25 more police stations, 12 Police sub-divisions and three police districts have been approved 100 pickets at strategic points manned by personnel equipped with automatic weapons and wireless sets have been set up. Regular coordination meetings are held with the officers of the neighbouring States and intelligence agencies to monitor the activities of terrorists and other criminals

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Indepth study of the problems of jute Industry

*247. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY:

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct an indepth study of the problems of jute industry which is refusing modernisation package offered by the Prime Minister, facing demand recession, shortage of funds, loss of markets, competition from synthetics, while asking for more concessions from Government;

(b) if so, what is the mode of such a study; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The Government has already announced a comprehensive package of measures for revitalisation of the jute industry. The Government has been studying the problems of jute industry on a continuing basis and taking necessary corrective steps from time to time to improve its working.

Pension cases of freedom fighters from Tamil Nadu

*250. SHRI M VINCENT. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of pension cases of freedom fighters from Tamil Nadu pending with his Ministry, category-wise;

(b) what is the number of such cases which have been pending for more than three years and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken for their immediate disposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) Only 2 cases which are more than three years old are pending finalisation for want of State Government's verification report/ clarification. The State Government are being reminded periodically to expedite their reports.

Credit restrictions on certain commodities

*251 SHRI M. S GURUPADASWAMY:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has directed the commercial banks not to extend credit against certain commodities;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) whether there has been a steep rise in the prices of such commodities since March, 1987 as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has not asked scheduled commercial banks to stop granting credit against the stock of any commodity. On a review of recent price-output developments, certain provisions of selective credit control in respect of a few sensitive commodities have been modified with a view to ensuring that bank credit is not utilised for speculative purposes. While advances against cotton-seeds, cotton-seed oil, paddy/ rice, cotton and kapas have been brought back under the purview of controls, the minimum margins on bank advances against stocks of oil seeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati), paddy/rice, pulses and other foodgrains (excluding wheat) have been raised. The level of credit ceiling in respect of bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati) have been reduced from 100 per cent to 85 per cent of the peak level of credit maintained by a party during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. The level of credit ceiling for bank advances against paddy/rice, cotton and kapas has also been fixed at 100 per cent of peak level of credit maintained by a party during the same years. In view of the rise in prices of turmeric and other condiments, banks have also been asked to exercise greater caution while providing credit against these commodities so as to ensure that banks' funds are not utilised for inventory building with speculative intentions Banks have been advised to undertake a case-by-case review of advances granted against such commodities and where appropriate, to step up the existing margins suitably.

The severe drought in the country has put pressure on prices of some important agricultural commodities during the current financial year. The credit measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India are